

# LEGISLATORS WILL SEE GUARD REVIEW TOMORROW

First Infantry, N. G. H., and Hospital Corps Detachment to Be Inspected for War Department by Maj. M. J. Lenihan, 2nd. Infantry—Ceremony in Palace Square at 9 a. m.

Tomorrow morning the 1st Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii, and the hospital corps detachment, will be turned out for the annual federal inspection, and for the past week the armory has been a busy place. Property has been checked, equipment overhauled and everything made ready for the fine-tooth comb. While the inspection of personnel will be completed tomorrow, it is probable that records and property will keep the inspecting officer, Maj. M. J. Lenihan, 2nd. Infantry, busy for most of next week.

The inspection tomorrow is to be preceded by a regimental review complimentary to members of the legislature. The regiment will form in line in Palace square, opposite the entrance to the executive grounds, the line extending Ewa on Merchant street. With about 600 men in ranks the line will be a long one, and it is quite a problem how to handle the formation in such restricted space. King street is too narrow to permit of forming columns of companies in the usual manner, while passing in review, as the leading company could

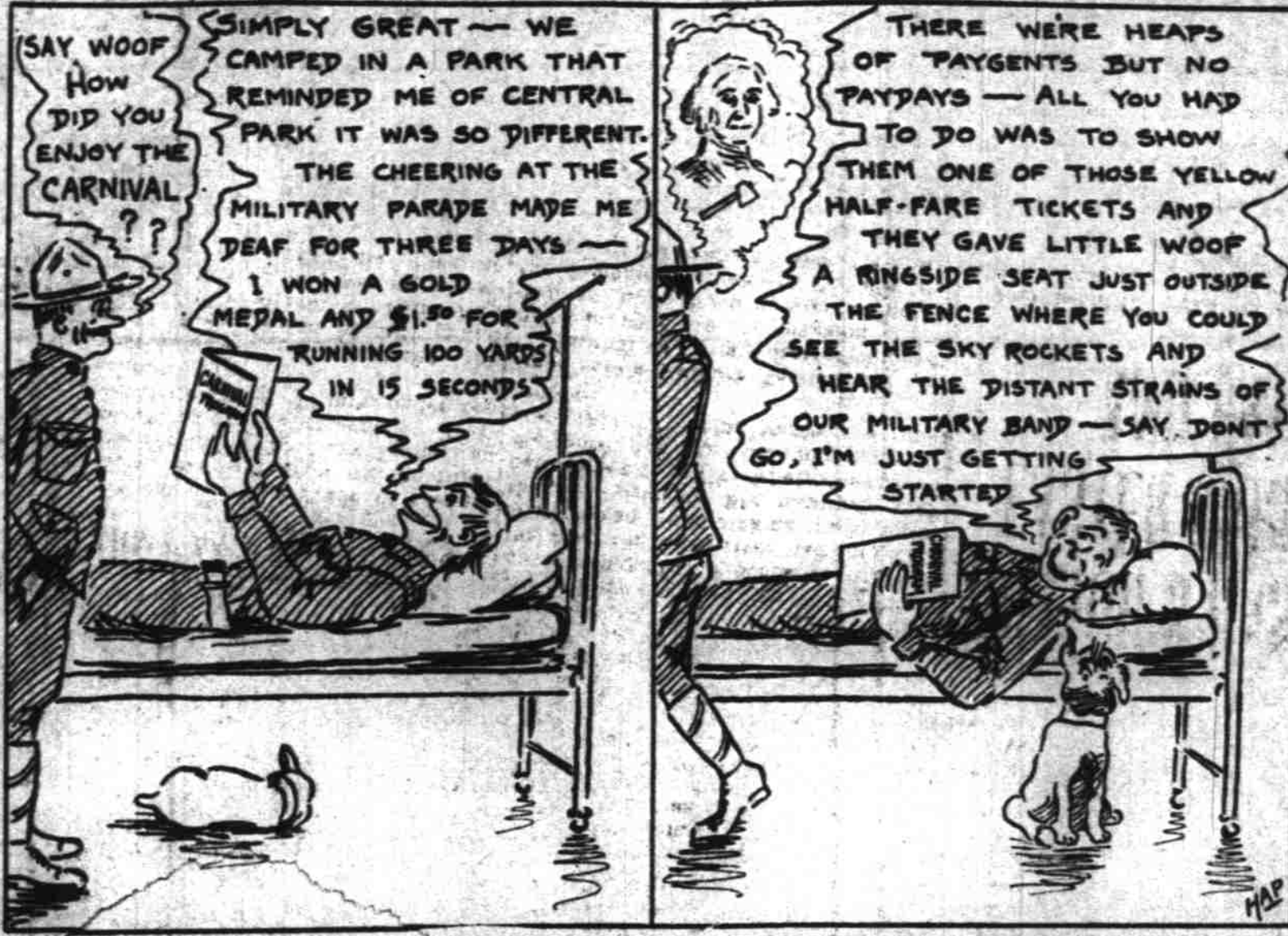
not clear the tail of the column. It will therefore be necessary for the troops to march a considerable distance up King street in column of squads, make two changes of direction, and then, when the head of the column clears the tail, execute left front into line, which will allow the troops to pass the reviewing officer in company front. A company of eight or nine squads will more than fill King street from curb to curb, and the passing in review is sure to be complicated by lack of space.

The review is scheduled for 9 o'clock, and in all probability there will be a large crowd on hand to witness the ceremony.

After passing the reviewing officer, the regiment will break into column of squads, enter the capitol grounds by the Richards street gate and go into shelter tent camp in the capitol grounds, where the field equipment will be inspected.

There are now 10 companies of infantry and the hospital corps detachment stationed on Oahu, and there is talk of organizing two new companies in the near future, to give Honolulu a full regiment.

## REMINISCENCES OF THE MID-PACIFIC CARNIVAL FROM SCHOFIELD BARRACKS



## Life in the Trenches Is Terrific Moral and Physical Strain on Men

The Corhill Magazine for February has an excellent article on "Trenches in Their Making" by Capt. C. T. Davis of the British army, who is a son-in-law of Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N. In a preface to this article Gen. Combe says: "That the two largest armies which have ever met in the field would find themselves confronting each other at close quarters in defensive lines thrown up ad hoc over a length of 250 miles was not realized. Whether the Germans had any clearer provision of this contingency is not certain; but at least they were perfectly equipped with heavy artillery and bomb-throwing mortars adapted to the conditions which have arisen. They quickly showed proficiency in all the technicalities of trench work, and they, therefore, secured some initial advantage. Our textbooks were sound in principle; but they did not contemplate all the minor artifices which German thoroughness in detail had evolved, and our troops have been obliged to learn by experience much that was new and unpleasant. The following article was written at my suggestion by my late A. D. C. Capt. C. T. Davis, of the 10th Pioneer, who came home wounded after having gained practical knowledge of the trench warfare still in progress. It is of vital importance that our forces now in training should, as far as possible, be instructed in the methods by which the unnecessary losses can be avoided; and Capt. Davis' practical hints deserve to be read by all who are preparing to bear the grave responsibility of directing the work of our gallant troops at the front."

Capt. Davis says in his article: "As a rule, trench life means 24 hours at least of the severest strain. Cold, wet, mud, darkness and lack of sleep are the main hardships. The soldier carries into the trenches with him his food for one day, and if his stay exceeds 24 hours his next day's food is brought out to him at night. In the daytime he is subjected to spells of fire from artillery or mortars, while rifle and machine-gun fire is ceaseless. In some places, where the enemy have dug up close, there is also a continuous shower of hand bombs and grenades. In other places the enemy may have succeeded in mining our trenches from their sap-head and blowing in a portion of them. This siege warfare therefore frequently resolves itself into a series of very close combats. The enemy blows you out of a portion of your trench and occupies it during the daytime, while at night he is counter-attacked and driven out of it again at the point of the bayonet."

"The importance of the construction of trenches cannot be exaggerated. In the present war it has frequently been stated that the soldier values his entrenching tool almost as much as his rifle. If due precautions are taken, and proper stealth is observed, it is possible to dig a line of trench at night within 150 yards of the enemy without incurring serious losses. Troops at the front are now being supplied with charcoal or coke to burn in the trenches. This is not only a great protection against the cold, but is useful for heating food or making tea. An old bucket, with air-holes punched into it, forms an admirable receptacle for this purpose. Any amount of old iron pans, suitable for a brazier, can be picked up from ruined farmhouses."

## ARMY AND NAVY NOTES

A vacancy in the grade of rear-admiral in the navy soon will be filled by Secretary of the Navy Daniels as a result of the retirement of Rear-Admiral George A. Willits, under the age limit. Rear-Admiral Willits entered the navy in 1873. He was on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering from 1900 to 1902, and was on inspection duty in Pennsylvania when he reached the retirement age. A firm of Berlin bankers presented to the German crown prince a completely equipped hospital train of 36 cars. A limited traffic in cattle, the first since the imposition of the federal quarantine began at the East Buffalo live stock yards.

## NATIONAL UNPREPAREDNESS FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

A communication published in the Sacramento Union contains so many home truths re national unpreparedness for national defense, that it can not fail to be of interest to people of the nation's outpost—Hawaii. The writer says:

In an editorial under date of February 17, decrying the agitation for an adequate national defense, the Sacramento Union quotes the following from a speech made by Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, Ill., when the speaker was but 29 years of age:

"Shall we expect some transatlantic military giant to step the ocean and crush us at a blow? Never! All the armies of Europe, Asia and Africa combined, with all the treasures of the earth (our own excepted) in their military chest, with a Bonaparte for a commander, could not by force take a drink from the Ohio or make a track on the Blue Ridge in a trial of a thousand years."

For once the great emancipator was wrong. His speech proves nothing, but that he had not read the history of America's disgrace, her helplessness in the War of 1812. It was merely the speech of a young man who had yielded to the temptation to make the eagle scream as was the fashion of the day. He even might have made the speech some years later at the beginning of the Civil war, when volunteers were wanted for but 90 days, it being expected to train the men and end the conflict in that time; but certainly it was not the speech Lincoln would have made the second year of the great struggle, after he had seen his various armies of citizen soldiers go down to defeat because of lack of training and knowledge of fundamentals of warfare on the part of themselves and their commanders, when he had learned how regiment after regiment of citizen soldiers who had been wearing the uniform for almost a year dropped their guns in the various battles and fled at the first fire (men whom Grant testifies in his memoirs, afterward, with proper and longer training, became the best men in his armies).

Peace Talk Called Bombast. Like Lincoln in the above speech, the congressmen of 1812 were given to the same sort of vainglorious bombast that some of the present day politicians employ. These earlier congressmen were prone to thrust their hands in the breasts of their coats or waistcoats, and swelling their chests to declare in thundering tones that we could lick the world. When the war broke, these platform soldiers were going to conquer Canada in 30 or 60 days, with our "lion hearted, intelligent citizen soldiery." They were still talking when the Capitol was burned.

During that war England sent 18,000 regulars to our shores. With the Indians and Canadians her forces numbered 55,000 men. The United States called in 50,000 regulars, and 471,632 militia, a total of 521,634 or ten Americans to each of the British—truly an enlightening ratio to the person who boasts about licking the world. Although outnumbered ten to one and in an enemy's country, the English did about as they pleased. While the Americans had a far superior force numerically at Washington, D. C., behind fortifications, the English calmly walked in, took the city and burned the Capitol. In fact, the English force was undefeated on land until the close of the war with the exception of the battle of the Thames, where 800 British prisoners were taken. They found no insurmountable obstacle to drinking from the Ohio river had they chosen to do so, or to making tracks down the Blue Ridge. But naturally they determined to strike where they could do more damage and humiliate us more than by laying waste to a rural section. New York's Capture Terrible. If in that day a city destroyed meant more injury than the invasion of the country, how much greater would be the damages inflicted in this day and age by striking at, say New York city, the destruction of which would break every great life insurance company, every great fire insurance company, and half the banks in the country, and would utterly prostrate us financially. However, let us suppose that Lincoln had been right in his remarks at that time; that an invasion could not then have been accomplished. Such does not prove that with modern facilities of transportation an invasion can not be made with the greatest ease. The stepping across the ocean which Lincoln ridiculed is a fact today. Distance (particularly military distance) is measured in the number of days' travel required to reach a given point. Thus today the great ports of the United States are nearer those of Europe than was the city of Richmond to Washington during the time Grant was campaigning against Lee. America's entire force, regulars and militia, even supposing they could be mobilized, is no more than the advance guard of the modern army. As shown by the experience of the past four years, is a matter of months, not days. And even when mobilized it has been found that only a small part of the available troops can be moved because of lack of commissary, ammunition and hospital trains and the necessary supplies for these.

Big Army Might Be Landed. On the other hand, military authorities now agree that the seventeenth day after the declaration of war (such is the speed of European mobilization) would see a force of from 200,000 to 300,000 landed in the United States by England, Germany or France, or other combinations of European powers. Within a month these forces could be increased to a million men as all the European powers have merchant marine to move that force. This is supposing that the Europeans had control of the sea, and with England or Germany this would be assured in advance as those navies so far outrank ours in first line ships (the ratio being 44 to 14 and 38 to 14 respectively) that to oppose them would be suicide for our men and ships.

Japan's army could be landed on the 27th day after the declaration of hostilities and she could move half a million men in one expedition. Here again this is contingent upon the control of the sea, a not unreasonable supposition since England is her ally. Yet Congress and the people would not be warned; and came that disgraceful war of land defeats, 1812. Nor was this warning heeded in its turn, and so followed the needless sacrifice of a million lives in the Civil war and that other military scandal, the Spanish-American war.

Million Lives Endangered. And still the warning of the past remains unheeded, and the majority of the people of the United States are deliberately countenancing the murder of another million of our best young men at some time in the future. Murder! There is no other name for it. Criminal neglect to provide in the past for an adequate system of military training and defense has cost this country in other wars a million of lives that could have been spared; it has prolonged wars needlessly for years, and has wasted a billion of treasure that should have gone into productive development of the land. In the future the needless waste of life and treasure from such criminal neglect will be even greater, as science has made it easier to kill and destroy. And all this can be laid at the door of the very people who, recognizing that human nature is as it always has been, carefully lock up their houses and valuables and insist upon a policeman at the corner to keep order, yet also insist that the nation's treasure chest remain unlocked without a single policeman on guard.

H. C. JACKSON. Such beautiful cards and such interesting little favors at Arleigh's, on Hotel street. All breathing the wonderful spirit of Easter. Choose quickly, while best selections can be made. Easter is April 4th, you know.—Adv.

John Fitch of Windsor, Conn., and not Robert Fulton invented the steamboat, according to Representative Lomorgan of Connecticut, who spoke on the subject in the house.

## HONOLULU MAN GIVES JAPAN'S ARMY FIGURES

A Honolulu correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal gives some interesting figures regarding Japan's land strength in the war with Russia. The communication follows:

Honolulu, T. H., To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The number of combatant and non-combatant Japanese troops in the war with Russia was not 800,000, as the Revue Militaire des Armees Etrangeres declared it to be, but more than 1,500,000. This number had been put in the field in the period from January, 1904, till April, 1905, when in the last effort to compensate the huge losses, Japan could and had opposed to the Russian forces near Chai-Ping Kai about a million men of all ranks.

The following official papers have been taken in consideration in making my statements: Publication by officials of Cemetery of Honor in Tokyo and official report of Surgeon-General of Japan, Kikpe, published in the beginning of 1905, also reports of the Minister of War.

The latter announced the losses of Japan to be: Killed, 47,587; wounded, 175,425; and total losses of killed, wounded and sick, 554,458. The total number of deaths according to the statement of officials of O. G. H. is 135,189. Surgeon-General Kikpe in his calculations agrees with the latter statement, and finally says that Japan lost 14.58 per cent of the actual number of engaged troops, which shows that such was more than 1,500,000.

Now I will show the estimate of strength of the nation in question by all powers, including "rise" Germany, in the year of 1904. It was as follows: German strength, 815,000; France, 825,000; others, including the garrison of Formosa, 248,974 others, including all reserves.

To show further the differences between the expectations and realities, I will call attention to the following statement of my own: In January, 1905, in the battle which took place in and around Liao-lung the Russians were opposed by 300,000 in the following order: Japanese, left, under Gen. Oku, 85,000; center, under Gen. Nodzu, 65,000; right, Gen. Kuroki, 75,000; and an extreme right 30,000 of cavalry to oppose Russian Gen. Mishchenko's Cossacks. In reserve of this army was Gen. Nogri with at least 57,000. It was a great surprise to learn that for a Russian commander-in-chief who had in his command not more than 200,000 men, and never could think of such an opposition in time, when the great war efforts have been made by Japan to assault Port Arthur, which required at least as many troops in his opinion.

This information is taken from publications of War Department of Japan at the close of 1915 and official report of Surgeon-General Kikpe. Both have been translated for the archives of certain war department, to which I have had access. I feel assured that in future wars Japan would be able to mobilize without any difficulty 1,500,000 men.

WILLIAM J. BORESSOFF, R. R. V. Maj. Thomas Dougherty, said to have been the first public school teacher in Colorado, died at Allentown, Pa., aged 78.

A pair of lambs born in the sheepfold at Central Park on Washington's birthday were named Martha and George Washington.

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## Fort Shafter Notes

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence.) FORT SHAFTER, March 11.—Privt. Ness, Company I, Engineers, appeared before the general court martial on Thursday afternoon. Ness was charged with desertion and disobedience of orders and had an additional series of charges laid at his door that involved the issuing of fraudulent checks payable to his own order and purporting to be signed by Capt. Hannum. This latter part of the work was exceedingly crude, the name being Hannum and not the actual name of the officer commanding the prisoner's company. In addition the checks were in the handwriting of the accused and the endorsements on the same were, it is believed, written in the presence of the parties that gave out money on the fraudulent paper and that should have shown up the phony nature of the paper circulated. The Progressor, City Hardware company, Territory marketing agency and the J. Carlo Loar company were all victims. It was alleged, in small sums ranging from \$4 to \$12.

The facts brought out on the trial as to desertion set out that Harbor Officer Carver had been notified that Ness was missing and when the sleuth looked over the passengers bound out on the Mauna Kea on February he spotted Ness, although the latter was in a neat suit of civilian blue and wore other articles far removed from the uniform. Carver was not to be deceived and brought the young man ashore just 10 minutes before sailing time of the ship. Ness pleaded not guilty to the charge of desertion but guilty of absent without leave. To the specifications concerning the fraudulent checks the accused pleaded guilty throughout. The charge as to disobedience of orders was replied to denying the willfulness of the act that if accepted by the court would rob the charge of any serious import. The accused was defended by Lieut. Longmacker and Jones, both of the 2nd Infantry.

In Company A, 2nd Infantry, Privt. Victor L. Derson and Francis P. Goodwin were appointed corporals on March 12 to fill vacancies caused respectively by the resignation of Witt and Bayley's promotion. In company M of the same date promotions were as follows: Corp. Joseph Coskey to be sergeant, vice Young, discharged; Corp. Peter J. Frank to be sergeant, vice East, discharged; Privt. John W. Sheaffer and Eugene R. McClellan, to be corporals, vice Coskey and Frank, promoted.

Lieut. Campanole, Fredendall and Spencer have been assigned to special duty in charge of the administration and drill of the recruits that arrived by today's transport and that number 287. The officers named will have as assistants a number of the junior officers and a full detail of non-commissioned officers. The camp for the recruits will be located on the ground adjoining the present detention camp.

## EDITOR CONVEYS JAPAN'S ESTEEM FOR BELGIANS

Among the through visitors in Honolulu aboard the Tenyo Maru yesterday was K. Sugimura, editor of the Tokio Asahi, one of the foremost Japanese newspapers, who is returning to Japan after a six months' stay in war-ridden Europe.

Mr. Sugimura, as representative of Japan, presented King Albert of Belgium with an engraved award which was to signify the esteem and praise of the Japanese people for his defense of his country. King Albert is a Japanese idol, said Mr. Sugimura. His bravery, even when his country was laid waste, makes him the object of Japanese admiration, he declared. "Honolulu is well known to me," said the Japanese editor when leaving yesterday. "I have been here three times and every trip impresses me more than the last."

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